NORTHERN ALBERTA DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

OPPORTUNITIES FOR MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS IN NORTHERN ALBERTA

A PROSPECTUS

November, 1983

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Alberta
NORTHERN ALBERTA
DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

2nd Floor, Provincial Building, 9621 - 96 Avenue, Postal Bag 900-14, Peace River, Alberta, Canada T0H 2X0 403/624-6274

November, 1983

Dear Doctor:

The Northern Alberta Development Council was created to advise the provincial government and assist northern citizens in "practical measures to foster and advance development in northern Alberta". Much of Council's work focusses on the delivery of services to northern residents. Health care is very much one of these critical services.

Northern Alberta has a reasonably good supply of health care facilities and personnel. For the most part health care delivery in northern Alberta is comparable to that found in southern Alberta. But, of course, there is always room for improvement. Most importantly, there is a need for more health care personnel, especially doctors.

If you are a physician contemplating relocation or a recent graduate of a medical school looking to set up your first practise — there is an excellent future for you in northern Alberta.

Please take the time to consider a northern practise. You may be surprised at the high quality of facilities and service already existing in northern Alberta. You can sustain a diversified practise that will be both professionally challenging and financially rewarding. The smaller urban and rural orientation of the north is a good place in which you and your family can grow and prosper.

The Northern Alberta Development Council will assist you by providing general information and would be pleased to put you in touch with specific community representatives. We also intend to sponsor "interchange meetings" in Edmonton and Calgary where doctors, medical students and community representatives can discuss practise opportunities in northern Alberta.

Thank you and again, please consider northern Alberta.

Sincerely,

Norm A. Weiss, MLA
Chairman

NORTHERN ALBERTA DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

1983/84

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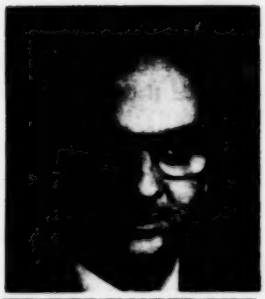

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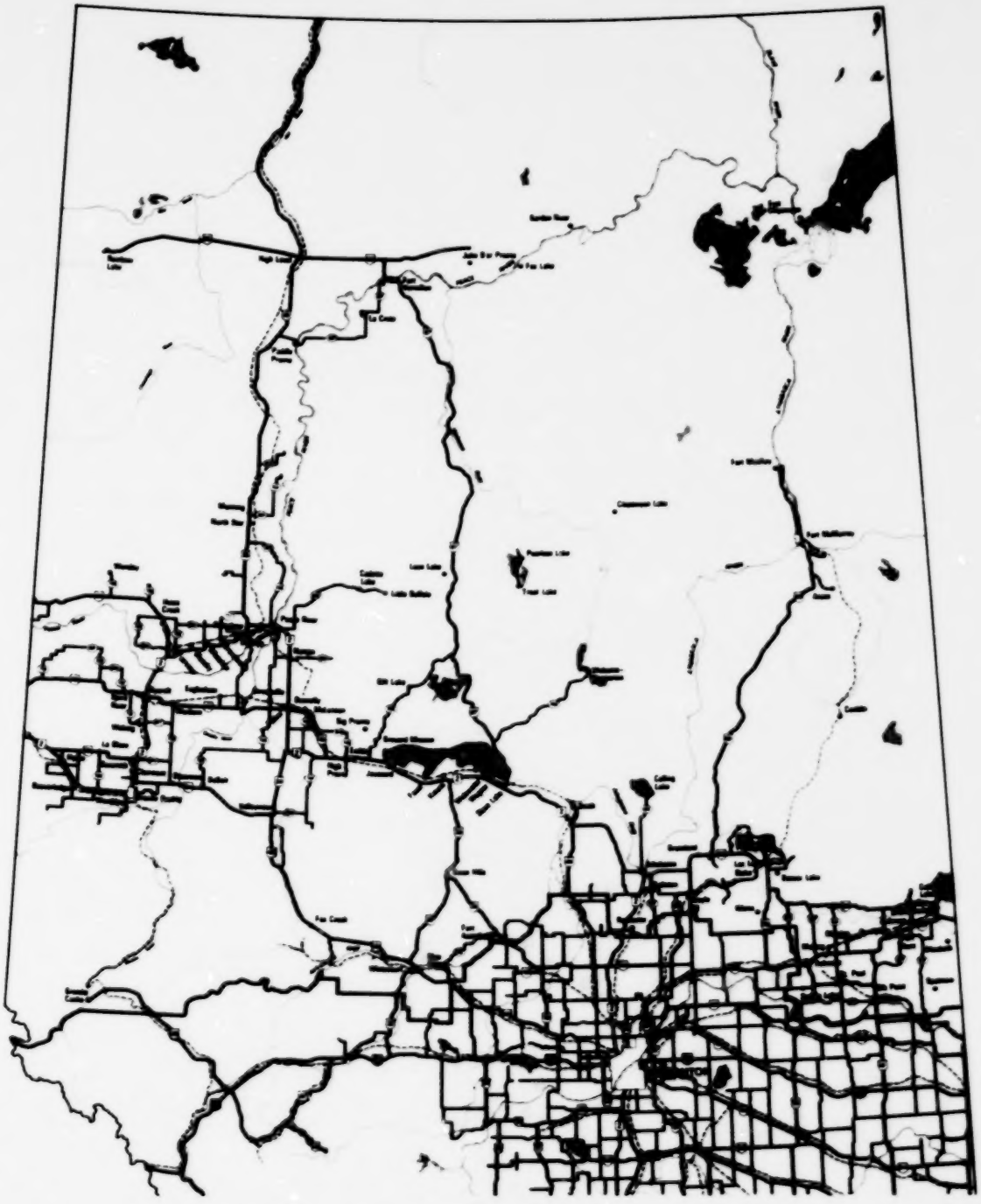

NORTHERN ALBERTA DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL AREA

COMMUNITIES WITH POPULATION OVER 75 1981 CANADA CENSUS

PRIMARY HIGHWAY — SECONDARY ROAD — RAILWAY

PRODUCED BY THE ALBERTA BUREAU OF SURVEYING AND MAPPING © 1983

INTRODUCTION

"Land of Opportunity" is a well-worn cliche that may not stir us the way it once used to. In Europe long ago it lured immigrant settlers to the new lands of Canada and the United States. Later on in North America it was synonomous with "go west young man". Today, Canadians, for the most part, still consider Alberta a land of opportunity; there are still plenty of places in the Province for hardworking, diligent people to set up shop and make a living.

Northern Alberta offers the greatest potential for economic and social growth in the Province. New agricultural land continues to open up; forestry is on the rebound; oil and gas activity maintains a high pace; and communities, institutions and secondary industries continue to develop.

Northern Alberta is quieter today than in years past. The boom has been replaced by steady, balanced growth; most of the services and infrastructure that rushed to be established to meet the growing demand are now in place.

Because of the need for an essential service, northern Alberta community groups and the Northern Alberta Development Council are seeking doctors who would like to practise in northern Alberta. Individual community representatives can show potential practitioners the attractiveness of their community; the Northern Alberta Development Council's role is to show that this attractiveness is common across the north.

NORTHERN ALBERTA — A DESCRIPTION

Communities and Community Access

Northern Alberta is defined as that area served by the Northern Alberta Development Council. It consists of 40,000,000 hectares of land (1 hectare = 2.5 acres) lying mostly north of the 54th parallel of latitude. There are over 230,000 people in the area; about 47% of the population are urban dwellers residing in communities with a population over 1,000 (approximately 25% of the urban population lives in the two northern cities of Fort McMurray and Grande Prairie).

As the map on page 3 indicates most of the settlement occurs along the Peace River/Grande Prairie and Athabasca/Lac La Biche/St. Paul/Cold Lake corridors —the agricultural belt. The communities and the populations are listed at the end of this report in Appendix I. Appendix II shows the 20 communities in northern Alberta with the highest growth between 1976 and 1982.

Only four small northern Alberta communities are truly isolated, without the benefit of all-weather roads and rail. The vast majority of community access roads are paved as are, of course, all major highways.

There are five commercial airlines serving northern Alberta: CP Air, Pacific Western Airlines, Time Air, Southern Frontier Airways, and Wapiti Aviation. Communities served by regularly scheduled air services include High Level, Rainbow Lake, Peace River, Fairview, High Prairie, Slave Lake, Lac La Biche, Grande Prairie, Grande Cache, Whitecourt, Cold Lake/Grand Centre, Fort McMurray and Fort Chipewyan.

For people who crave the hustle and bustle of a large centre there are the cities of Fort McMurray and Grande Prairie. In addition, there are some twenty-five towns with populations of over 1,000. Generally the person who likes to live in northern Alberta finds that:

- all the modern essential services are in town or nearby;
- it is a good place to raise a family;
- it is quieter;
- it is easier to relax (there are no traffic jams nor over-crowded stores);
- it is a more pleasant work environment; and
- there are boundless recreational opportunities.

Regional Economics

Nine economic sub-regions can be identified in northern Alberta. The main northern industries are agriculture, forestry, and oil and gas. Each sub-region of the north contains one, two or all three of these primary industries. In a number of cases, a secondary processing industry is also developing significantly.

- **Whitecourt/Grande Cache region:** the economy is based on forestry, oil and gas production, and coal. Besides these primary resources, the major communities in

the area are expanding the processing and service industry; for example, Grande Cache is developing tourism and correctional services; Whitecourt/Fox Creek, a possible pulp mill or planer complex.

- **Athabasca/Lac La Biche region:** the economy is based primarily on agriculture, forestry, tourism, and oil and gas. The service sector will be significantly augmented by the imminent re-location of Athabasca University and construction of a new campus for AVC Lac La Biche.
- **St. Paul/Bonnyville region:** agriculture, tourism and heavy oil production serve as major components to the economy; as well, Canadian Forces Base — Cold Lake has a significant impact on the area. Continuing development of small heavy oil plants and the "Lakeland" recreational area will be important.
- **Grande Prairie region:** the region has a very diversified economy made up of agriculture, oil and gas, and forestry sectors. Retail, wholesale and service industries have an impact on all of northwestern Alberta and northeastern British Columbia.
- **Slave Lake/High Prairie region:** forestry, agriculture, oil and gas, and tourism make up the economy of this area. The two centres provide a government and business service base in the Lesser Slave Lake region.
- **Peace River region:** most of the economy is based on agriculture and a significant oil and gas play. Heavy oil in-situ extraction has the potential to make a large contribution to the Peace River economy in the future. Peace River also serves as a major government and service centre for the north/northwest.
- **High Level/Fort Vermilion region:** the economy is based on agriculture, forestry and very active oil and gas exploration. These centres also act as a service area for more remote regions.
- **Fort McMurray region:** the economy is based almost exclusively on oil extraction from the tar sands. The region has a mature network of services.
- **Remaining region (remote north):** the economy is characterized as marginal. Activities include small scale agriculture, hunting, fishing and trapping. There is also oil and gas exploration, and forestry activity in specific areas.

Climate

The climate in the region is very similar to that found in Edmonton, although it tends to be somewhat more extreme in the most northerly locations. Annual average hours of sunshine vary from 1900 to 2100 hours per year. The north is characterized by a shorter but more intense agricultural growing season due to the longer hours of sunlight per day from May to August. This is particularly evident in the Peace River/ High Level/Fort Vermilion regions.

Mean annual precipitation ranges from 510 mm (20 inches) to 350 mm (14 inches) with the drier areas being in the far northern portion of the region. The mean January temperature is -25°C; the mean July temperature is 15°C, not unlike Edmonton.

Demography

Northern Alberta is largely settled by persons of Anglo-Saxon descent; however, French, Ukrainian, German, and Native Indian descendants constitute significant settlements throughout parts of the north. The population is by contrast younger than the rest of Alberta and dependency ratios are higher. Family size is decreasing but on an average it still remains larger than the provincial average.

Recreation and Cultural Activities

Some have said northern Alberta is one large playground. Natural features such as lakes, rivers and forests provide ample opportunities for outdoor recreation. The lower density of population, the 200-300 mile distance from a major urban centre like Edmonton and the abundance of treed land offer a natural recreational environment without parallel.

In every northern Alberta community there are indoor and outdoor recreational services and facilities to meet most, if not all, family needs. In all the major centres there are active groups involving culture, theatre and crafts offering wide participatory and visual recreation.

All but a few remote communities have good television services. Most communities receive CTV as well as CBC broadcasts out of Edmonton. A large number of communities have multi-channel cablevision and many others ultilize satellite TV reception. There are seven local radio stations in northern Alberta and almost all of the communities can access broadcasts originating from Edmonton.

Education

All northern Alberta communities have good elementary education facilities; most with over 500 population have modern secondary schools and programs. As in the rest of the Province bus service is heavily utilized in rural and remote areas.

Post-secondary education services are well developed. Athabasca University, the University of Alberta and the University of Calgary all offer extension programs in northern Alberta, either through an educational consortia like the Peace River and Yellowhead Educational Consortia, or through a regional college. Athabasca University will be relocated to the Town of Athabasca by 1985.

Four regional colleges are located in northern Alberta: Keyano College (Fort McMurray), Lakeland College (St. Paul/Bonnyville), Fairview College and Grande Prairie Regional College. All offer a wide variety of post-secondary programs; Grande Prairie specializes in university transfer programs, the others specialize in trades training.

Two of the four provincial Alberta Vocational Centres (AVCs) are located in northern Alberta: one in Lac La Biche and the other in Grouard. These AVCs specialize in adult upgrading and training. Community Vocational Centres (CVCs), similar in concept to AVCs but operated locally in small, remote communities, are all located in northern Alberta. CVCs are administered out of Slave Lake.

ACCESS, the Alberta Education Communications Corporation, is active in northern Alberta. It is working with advanced education institutions in the north to expand the use of advanced teaching technologies such as teleconferencing and computer-assisted instruction.

Health and Social Services

As in the rest of Alberta, social services are delivered by Alberta Social Services and Community Health and through joint community/provincial programs such as Family and Community Support Services. Two of the six regions for provincial social service administration are in northern Alberta. There are 21 district offices for social service/mental health delivery. In addition, 19 communities have Family and Community Support Services, while 10 communities have Alberta Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Commission offices serving surrounding areas.

Up-to-date health care facilities are reasonably abundant. There are 29 hospitals in northern Alberta with a total of 1,254 acute care beds and 45 auxiliary care beds. There are three auxiliary hospitals, three Federal Government nursing stations and nine nursing homes. Public health nurses, community health nurses, home care and other visiting health services are delivered out of five Health Unit offices involving 26 sub-offices and extension services.

A listing of the health care facilities in northern Alberta is presented in Appendices III and IV of this report.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS IN NORTHERN ALBERTA

General Practice

While opportunities generally are what you make of them, it is, of course, easier to make an above-average living in some places than others.

For physicians, the major centres in Alberta, like Edmonton and Calgary, are becoming less and less the most worthwhile places to practise. The following table provides a profile of interest to any new doctor comtemplating his/her practice.

TABLE I*

COMPARISON OF DOCTOR DISTRIBUTION IN ALBERTA

URBAN CENTRE	REGISTERED DOCTORS	POPULATION	DOCTOR-TO-POPULATION RATIO
Edmonton Metro	1285	660,000	514
Calgary Metro	940	600,000	640
Lethbridge Area	145	110,000	760
Red Deer Area	155	125,000	805
High Level/Fort Vermilion	7	12,000	1715
Fort McMurray Area	30	35,000	1167
Peace River/Fairview/ High Prairie	30	41,000	1367
Grande Prairie/Valleyview/ Grande Cache	55	60,000	1090
Slave Lake/Whitecourt	10	26,000	2660
Lac La Biche/Athabasca/ Bonnyville	45	50,000	1111
Provincial Total	3080	2,240,000	727
Provincial (except Edmonton and Calgary)	860	990,000	1150
Northern Alberta Total	177	224,000	1266

* *Hickling-Johnston Ltd., A Study of Factors Affecting the Supply of Physicians and Dentists in Northern Alberta to Aid in Developing Recruitment Strategies. Prepared for the Northern Development Branch, Alberta Tourism and Small Business, June 1983. Data effective as of December 31, 1982.*

If the provincial doctor-to-population ratio of 1:1100 is a suitable standard to measure services then there is a clear need for doctors in the north. In fact, given the distance factor that a northern Alberta doctor or resident must consider when providing or seeking a service, the situation in many parts of northern Alberta can be truly classified as under-serviced. Even if the Alberta Medical Association standard for under-service of 1:2000 is accepted, then the need in some cases is almost critical.

Since the figures in Table 1 were compiled in late 1982, there has been a reduction in the number of physicians working in some locales in northern Alberta.

Beyond the paramount benefit of increased patient care, additional doctors practising in northern Alberta would offer several spin-off benefits:

- there would be a greater ability to co-ordinate medical services to outlying areas;
- there would be a greater ability to coordinate medical training opportunities through regional educational institutions;
- there would be an increase in the opportunities for local and regional professional associations between physicians; and
- there would be a greater opportunity to develop some specialty practices in the north.

Medical Specialists

Northern Alberta at present does not sustain many medical specialty practices. In fact, there are only about ten types that could realistically be offered given current population and facilities. However, there are opportunities within these ten specialties as identified in Table II.

TABLE II*

NORTHERN ALBERTA MEDICAL SPECIALTIES

MEDICAL SPECIALTY	CURRENT NUMBER OF SPECIALISTS	MAXIMUM EXPECTATION
Anaesthesia	1	7
General Pathology	2	4
General Surgery	7	8
Internal Medicine	3	11
Obstetrics/Gynecology	2	5
Opthamology	0	3
Orthopaedic Surgery	1	3
Paediatrics	2	7
Psychiatry	3	6
Diagnostic Radiology	3	6
	24	60

* *Ibid.* Excludes the High Level/Fort Vermilion region.

Income

There is no defined limit on the income a doctor can earn. There is good reason to believe, however, that a doctor can earn more in northern Alberta. Mainly because of the greater untapped market it has been shown that a doctor can earn

over 20% more. In a study in which the salaries of 33 doctors from Edmonton were compared with the salaries of 33 doctors from northern Alberta, whose years in practise ranged from one to more than 25 years, it was found that Edmonton doctors earned an average gross salary of $103,000 compared to $125,000 for northern doctors.* While these figures may be subject to local conditions, they, nevertheless, appear reflective of overall income potential.

Costs

The Alberta Medical Association claims that the average cost of practising to a doctor is 45% of gross income. There are no clear findings on the cost of a northern practice. On average the Consumer Price Index in northern Alberta is less than 10% above Edmonton. Even if the AMA average is multiplied by the highest Consumer Price Index for a northern Alberta community (118) the cost of practise would be 53% of a doctor's gross income. However, a doctor can expect the cost of practise in northern Alberta to be something less than 50% of gross earnings. In order to reduce northern Alberta doctor incomes to an Edmonton average, overhead costs of at least 60% would have to be incurred.**

Community Assistance

Most northern Alberta communities are very keen to attract doctors and other health care professionals. Many carry out active recruitment drives. Others provide assistance through housing subsidies and other forms of financial aid when setting up a practice.

There are other orientations. Registered doctors wishing to experience a northern practice before deciding on a permanent placement should consider a "locum tenens", a short, temporary practice. An arrangement can also be made where a medical student intern can "rotate" a portion of his/her internship to an accredited medical practice and hospital in northern Alberta. For out-of-province doctors who are deemed eligible for provincial certification a "special register" may be issued to enable them to practise in the north while they complete their professional examinations.

The purpose of incentives is to give added enticement to physicians to locate in the north. Once established there is little doubt that all the enticement needed to keep doctors in northern communities will come from financial rewards and personal satisfaction gained from living and working in northern Alberta.

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*Ibid.
**Ibid.

CONCLUSIONS

In some quarters, there is a tremendous myth about northern Alberta. It speaks of northern Alberta as a barren, wild land of ice and bush. Northerners laugh at this conception just as Canadians generally laugh at the same conception of Canada by some non-Canadians. The reality is much different.

For doctors the reality is an exciting, lucrative practice augmented by sophisticated medical resources. For a doctor's family there is every opportunity and resource for work, school, home and community. Most northern Alberta physicians will attest to the success of their practices — and to the opportunities for new practices. They will dispel many unfounded fears and at the same time praise the unique quality of life of the north.

The Northern Alberta Development Council invites you to "come and look for yourself".

APPENDIX I

POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS, NEW TOWNS, VILLAGES, COUNTIES, MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS AND IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS IN THE N.A.D.C. AREA, AS OF JUNE 30, 1976 AND JUNE 30, 1981

CITIES, TOWNS, NEW TOWNS AND VILLAGES	POPULATION 1976	POPULATION 1981	AVERAGE ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1976-1981
Fort McMurray	15,321	30,772	15.0%
Grande Prairie	17,475	24,168	6.7
Peace River	4,597	6,043	5.6
Whitecourt	3,767	5,408	7.4
St. Paul	4,287	5,118	3.6
Grande Cache	4,172	4,423	1.2
Slave Lake	3,514	4,328	4.3
Bonnyville	2,873	4,381	8.8
Fairview	2,225	3,027	6.3
Grand Centre	2,751	3,057	2.1
Swan Hills	2,076	2,473	3.6
High Prairie	2,257	2,281	.2
High Level	1,551	2,189	7.1
Lac La Biche	1,948	2,035	.9
Grimshaw	1,640	2,368	7.6
Athabasca	1,733	1,846	1.3
Fox Creek	1,619	1,905	3.3
Valleyview	1,674	2,066	4.3
Beaverlodge	1,314	1,908	7.7
Cold Lake	1,303	2,040	9.4
McLennan	1,212	1,212	.0
Falher	1,105	1,204	1.7
Manning	1,036	1,216	3.3
Sexsmith	858	1,184	6.7
Spirit River	1,015	1,107	1.8
Elk Point	791	1,053	5.9
Wembley	531	1,221	18.1
Rainbow Lake	644	753	3.2
Boyle	567	644	2.6
Rycroft	526	538	.5
Berwyn	422	534	4.8
Hythe	456	680	8.3
Hines Creek	493	527	1.3
Glendon	366	454	4.4
Nampa	285	352	4.3
Donnelly	301	362	3.8
Girouxville	315	315	.0

APPENDIX I (continued)

CITIES, TOWNS, NEW TOWNS AND VILLAGES	POPULATION 1976	POPULATION 1981	AVERAGE ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1976-1981
Kinuso	300	305	.3
Plamondon	227	256	2.4
Wanham	223	233	.9
Eaglesham	229	229	.0
Fort Assiniboine	182	215	3.4
Counties			
Grande Prairie #1	8,998	11,269	4.6
Athabasca #12	5,322	5,406	.3
St. Paul #19	5,390	5,973	2.1
Municipal Districts			
Bonnyville #87	9,570	9,916	.7
Smoky River #130	2,812	2,990	1.2
Spirit River #133	836	857	.5
Peace #135	1,537	1,583	.6
Fairview #136	1,741	1,821	.9
IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS	**POPULATION 1976**	**POPULATION 1981**	**AVERAGE ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1976-1981**
No. 15	2,170	2,214	.4
No. 16	4,503	4,561	.3
No. 17	11,090	11,222	.2
No. 18	8,374	8,641	.6
No. 19	1,779	1,816	.4
No. 20	2,636	2,689	.4
No. 21	2,628	2,648	.2
No. 22	3,073	3,132	.4
No. 23	5,619	5,880	.9
No. 24	183	199	1.7
TOTAL	168,462	209,247	4.4

Notes: (i) Metis Settlements are included in the populations given for I.D. 17, I.D. 18 and I.D. 23.
(ii) Sexsmith became a Town on October 15, 1979.
(iii) M.D. 87 Bonnyville includes C.F.B. Cold Lake.

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Official Population List, 1981.

APPENDIX II

20 N.A.D.C. COMMUNITIES GROWING IN EXCESS OF 4% PER ANNUM FROM 1976 TO 1981

COMMUNITY	AVERAGE ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Wembley	18.1%
Fort McMurray	15.0
Cold Lake	9.4
Bonnyville	8.8
Hythe	8.3
Beaverlodge	7.7
Grimshaw	7.6
Whitecourt	7.4
High Level	7.1
Grande Prairie	6.7
Sexsmith	6.7
Fairview	6.3
Elk Point	5.9
Peace River	5.6
Berwyn	4.8
Grande Prairie County #1	4.6
Glendon	4.4
Nampa	4.3
Slave Lake	4.3
Valleyview	4.3

APPENDIX III

MEDICAL FACILITIES IN NORTHERN ALBERTA — September, 1983

COMMUNITY	FACILITY*	NO. OF BEDS**	ADDRESS
Athabasca	Athabasca Municipal	42 (5)	Box 240 T0G 0B0
	Extendicare N.H.	50	Box 119 T0B 0B0
Beaverlodge	Beaverlodge Municipal	30 (9)	Box 480 T0H 0C0
Berwyn	Berwyn Municipal	17 (5)	Box 154 T0H 0E0
Bonnyville	St. Louis	60 (12)	Box 68 T0A 0L0
	Duclos	26 (4)	Box 98 T0A 0L0
	Extendicare N.H.	50	T0A 0L0
Boyle	Boyle General	30 (7)	Box 330 T0A 0M0
Cold Lake	John Nell	47 (8)	Box 128 T0A 0V0
	CFB — Medley	50 (8)	T0A ZM0
Desmarais	St. Martin's Health Centre		T0G 0T0
Elk Point	Elk Point Hospital	32 (4)	Box 9 T0A 1A0
		10 Aux.	Box 9 T0A 1A0
Fairview	Fairview General	50 (10)	Box 2201 T0H 1L0
		35 Aux.	Box 2201 T0H 1L0
	Fairview N.H.	40	Box 139 T0H 1L0
Fort Chipewyan	Fort Chipewyan Nursing Stn. (Federal)		T0P 1B0
Fort McMurray	Fort McMurray Regional	142 (24)	T9H 1P2
Fort Vermilion	St. Theresa General	36 (5)	Box 128 T0H 1N0
Fox Creek	Fox Creek Hospital	10 (3)	Box 990 T0H 1P0
Fox Lake	Fox Lake Nursing Stn. (Federal)		T0H 1R0
Glendon	Glendon Municipal	12 (2)	Box 180 T0A 1P0
Grande Cache	Grande Cache General	34 (7)	Box 629 T0E 0Y0
Grande Prairie	Q.E. II General	139 (27)	T8V 2E8
	Q.E. II Auxiliary	53 Aux.	T8V 2E8
	Q.E. II N.H.	50	T8V 2E8
	Grande Prairie Central Park Lodge N.H.	88	T8V 2E7
Hay Lake	Hay Lake Nursing Stn. (Federal)		T0B 1W0
High Level	H.L. Community Health Centre	25 (10)	Bag 400 T0H 1Z0

*Facility: hospital, nursing home (N.H.) or federal nursing station.
**Bed Count: acute beds (bassinets), auxiliary.

APPENDIX III (continued)

COMMUNITY	FACILITY*	NO. OF BEDS**	ADDRESS
High Prairie	H.P. Regional Health Complex	75 (16)	T0G 1E0
	J.B. Wood N.H.	50	Box 790 T0G 1E0
Hythe	Hythe Municipal	10 (3)	Box 207 T0H 2C0
Lac La Biche	L.L.B. General	68 (14)	Box 507 T0A 2C0
Manning	Manning Hospital	34 (8)	Box 250 T0H 2M0
McLennan	Sacred Heart	61 (6)	Box 390 T0H ZL0
	Our Lady of the Lake N.H.	50	Box 390 T0H ZL0
Peace River	Peace River Municipal	71 (12)	Box 400 T0H 2X0
	Peace River Auxiliary	50	Box 400 T0H 2X0
	Sutherland N.H.	76	Box 400 T0H 2X0
Slave Lake	Slave Lake General	39 (7)	Box 330 T0G 2A0
Spirit River	Central Peace General	47 (8)	Box 339 T0H 3G0
St. Paul	St. Therese General	75 (18)	Box 880 T0A 3A0
	Extendicare N.H.	75	Box 886 T0A 3A0
Valleyview	Valleyview Health Centre	35 (7)	Box 358 T0H 3N0
Whitecourt	Whitecourt General	33 (7)	Box 1080 T0E 2L0
Whitelaw	Hotel Dieu of St. Joseph	35 Aux.	T0H 3T0

*Facility: hospital, nursing home (N.H.) or federal nursing station.
**Bed Count: acute beds (bassinets), auxiliary.

Source: Alberta Hospitals and Medical Care, September 1983.

APPENDIX IV

NEW MEDICAL FACILITIES IN NORTHERN ALBERTA

COMMUNITY	FACILITY	TOTAL BEDS	PROJECTED COMPLETION DATE
Cold Lake	Hospital	101	1985
	Auxiliary Hospital	20	1985
	Nursing Home	30	1985
Grande Prairie	Hospital	247	1985
	Auxiliary Hospital	110	1985
	Nursing Home	100	1985
Grimshaw*	Hospital	25	1983
Hythe	Nursing Home	25	1983
Lac La Biche	Hospital	72	1983
	Auxiliary Hospital	25	1983
McLennan	Hospital	51	1986
	Auxiliary	20	1986
	Nursing Home	50	1986
Slave Lake	Hospital	40	1986
	Auxiliary	25	1986
Swan Hills*	Hospital	20	1984

*currently no hospital facilities.